The Household
by Lydia Le Baron Walker

A CHINTZ WEDDING AND SUITABLE GIFTS FOR THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Seven Chintz Wedding gifts ranging from the apron to the hot dish holder.

The second anniversary of a marriage day is called the Calico Wedding or the Chintz wedding, as preferred. The latter name is not only more up-to-date, but, in terms of accuracy it ranks a degree higher. Calico, originally was just as apt to be unpatterned cotton cloth as patterned, while chintz always was patterned. The very name comes from the Hindu word "chint" signifying painted or stained, and pertains to the fast colouring of designs or variegated staining or painting. Calico comes from the name of the port of export, Calicut, in India, where fine cotton cloth was woven, and might or might not have designs on it. It was the foundation textile for the "chint" work. In America the name calico was the quaint one for printed cotton cloth in which designs were generally small, and a bit crude.

With the understanding of the two words Calico and Chintz, it remains for personal preference to decide which to call the wedding anniversary, the Calico or the Chintz wedding, although it is maintained that the latter is the accurate one.

Celebrating the Chintz Wedding

Assuming that you all agree that a Chintz wedding it shall be, let me suggest ways of celebrating the day, and gifts appropriate to the occasion. The invitations stress the kind of wedding when they are sent out on chintz stationery, which, as you know, is of cross-bar design in two or more colours or tints.

Chintz Costuming

The hostess wears a genuine chintz dress or a cotton print which may be stretched, in textiles, to mean a printed silk. The women guests should wear chintz or printed frocks, and the men follow the groom's lead in wearing neckties of printed cotton, as found in summer ties, or of silk in print styles.

Chintz Draperies

Gifts of chintz articles can range from one, two or more pairs of chintz window draperies, or just the tie-backs. The giver should be guided in the selection of the pattern and colour to go with the homemaker's decorative schemes, either by consulting her beforehand, by presenting the pair or pairs subject to exchange, or by showing samples for selection on the anniversary.

Chintz Tie-Backs

The tie-backs can be given without such meticulous care as they are not so important. Smart tie-backs are very inexpensive when made of circles 2 1-2 or 3 inches in diameter, each gathered around the turned-in edge to form a little floral cup. Sew these on wide white or green tape, spacing them to touch and allowing enough plain tape to tie about the tie-back hook. Different pieces of chintz in different patterns and colours are effectively used for these tie-backs and odds and ends can be used thriftily and with equal success.

Gifts in Variety

A chintz bedspread would delight a bride of two years; so also would a chintz runner, edged with a 1-inch band of plain glazed cotton cloth, now termed glazed chintz. Chintz sofa cushion covers, either on cushions or not, are very welcome especially now when summer covers are wanted. Chintz covered boxes, a chintz bag with cheesecloth dusters in it, a set of chintz covered hot dish holders, a chintz work bag, and the necessary kitchen apron when made of chintz are among dainty and appropriate chintz wedding gifts.

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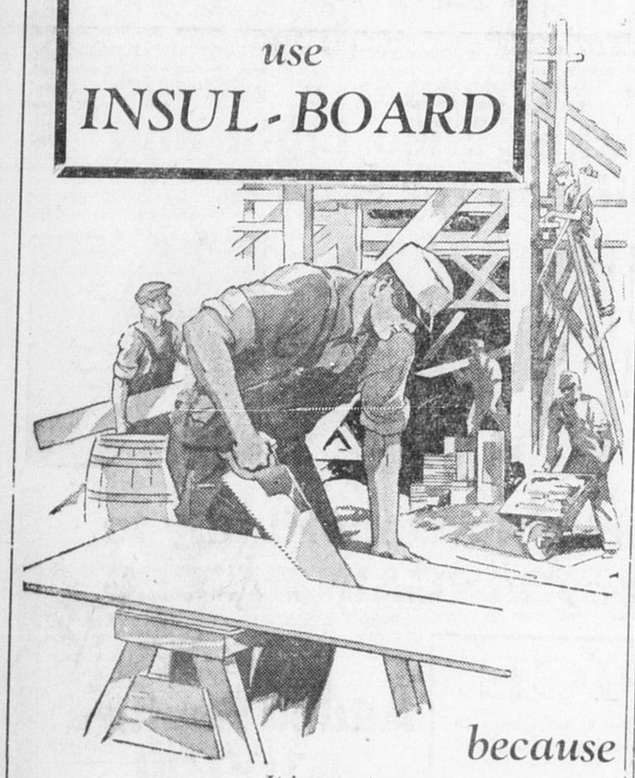

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Wendigo Ready for Production Stage

Northwestern Ontario Property with Many Timmins Shareholders Makes Very Noteworthy Progress.

With all preliminary plans completed, the plant in shape, and encouraging results secured from months of surface and underground operations, the management of Wendigo Gold Mines is prepared to initiate to the production stage immediately. Located in the Lake of the Woods district of Northwestern Ontario, the operation adds to the revival of interest to this old mining area's former productive activities.

Incorporated under Ontario charter in 1933, and after the usual mining vicissitudes, change of control and technical direction has seen the laying out of a broad campaign of development and exploration following upon intriguing ore exposures in underground work. This program embraces a deeper shaft entry, diamond drilling and erection and installation of a straight cyanidation milling unit with an initial milling operation of between 50-60 tons per day scheduled for the present season or early in 1936.

The result obtained in the earlier development of Wendigo attracted the attention of important mining interests and as a result on June 12, 1934, a syndicate of mining men of Toronto and Boston headed by Horace G. Young of Toronto, formerly of Howey Gold Mines, and Henry D. Tudor of Boston, acquired control of the company. The transaction involved slightly over one million shares out of a total issue of 1,515,000 of an authorized $2,000,000 in $1 par value shares.

The Wendigo company owns a 28-claim group, consisting of approximately 1,040 acres, covering a length of about one and a half miles of the break along which the vein system now under development occurs.

In line with the management's policy to bring the mine into production some time in 1935, extensive alterations to the mining plant were made in 1934. The additional equipment installed included two Ingersoll Rand 440 cu. ft. air compressors, which will add sufficient additional air for delivery to underground development to permit aggressive operations. With these additions and with a modern mill unit and other necessary milling adjuncts, Wendigo will take its place in the selected group of gold producers of Ontario.

Presently available to proposed 50-60-ton milling unit is indicated ore estimated at approximately 60,000 tons of a grade of $10-$12 per ton, gold at $35 per ounce, or a total value of approximately $600,000 of indicated ore above the 500-ft. level, or the result of a net expenditure of $142,000. Vice-President and Managing-Director H. G. Young estimates 3 feet as the average mineable width and considers that after mining a 4-ft. width and sorting, the grade indicated by sampling can be maintained in milling.

The company has given consideration and approval to milling plans which will provide for an initial daily treatment of between 50 and 60 tons of ore by straight cyanidation.

For the capacity of the first unit of between 50-60 tons daily there is indicated at least a three-year ore supply. Plans for the new mill are presently being drawn up by the General Engineering Company at Salt Lake City.

Metallurgical tests on representative ore from Wendigo Mines by Department of Mines at Ottawa recently, indicate a gold recovery of between 95 and 98 p.c. of gold content in ore, employing blankets and cyanidation. Of

this, between 70 and 75 p.c. is recovered as free gold.

The plans of Wendigo Mines for immediate power facilities call for the purchase and early installation of an oil-driven Diesel plant of 400 h.p., to be used for the present until water power is made available in the district.

Officers of the company are: Henry D. Tudor, president, Boston; Horace G. Young, vice-president and managing director, Toronto, Ont.; Hugh R. Tudhope, secretary-treasurer, Cecillia, Ont.; W. George Cameron, director, Kenora, Ont.; and Albert J. Bolton, director, Toronto, Ont; mine manager, C. L. Spencer.

Stories of Origin of the Cobalt Camp

First Recorded Staking was Dated August 14th, 1903. The Applicants were McKinley and Darragh.

On innumerable occasions The Advance has referred to the fact that even in a young country like this local information of historical value is liable to be overlooked and various conflicting stories take the place of authenticated data. Accordingly The Advance has always been ready to publish anything in regard to the early days that sheds light on the facts that are of increasing interest and importance as the days go by. Last year The Advance published much material in regard to the early days of the Porcupine, and in every case where there was reasonable ques- opportunity was given to both sides, or as many sides as there might be, to bring out the facts.

When the Porcupine camp's story is not settled, it is not to be wondered at that Cobalt's history is open to dispute, Cobalt camp being several years older than Porcupine. All the real dispute in both cases is on the days before the camps in question had newspapers. Once a good newspaper is established there is a record of affairs that can not be fairly disputed.

In "Grab Samples" of The Northern Miner last week there is an interesting article on the early Cobalt finds. Here it is in full:—

Early Cobalt Finds

In view of the confusing haze which already surrounds the early discoveries of the Cobalt camp, the following details of the silver finds of McKinley and Darragh may prove interesting. This sketch is taken from a "Historical Sketch of Cobalt," an old publication whose authorship is unknown.

At the time of Dr. W. G. Miller's arrival at Long Lake (now Cobalt Lake) in November, 1903, McKinley and Darragh, Fred La Rose and Tom Hebert had made discoveries and located mining claims. The first application made for this district was dated August 14th, 1903. The applicants, J. H. McKinley and Ernest F. Darragh, asked for a "mining location, lease, or license, on unsurveyed territory situated about 600 ft. southeasterly from the ninth mile between Stations 54 and 64 south from New Liskeard, of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway line, as located and graded." McKinley and Darragh were at that time subcontractors, furnishing ties for the construction of the T. & N. O. railway. They had been for years on a more or less constant lookout for minerals. Ernest Darragh's first discovery was a piece of very much weathered float found near the cove at the south end of Cobalt Lake. Mr. McKinley, in a letter describing to a friend his early prospecting at Cobalt, said:

"We travelled on, and in rounding the southeast end of Long Lake our attention was attracted by the strange colour of the ground surface not far from the beach. We immediately got down to business, picking up the loose pieces of rock, the unusually heavy weight of which meant something. In washing some of the gravel in the lake there were the flakes or leaves of a bright metal which we could bend. I immediately thought of the advice of the old forty-niner, and placed a piece between my teeth, and I succeeded in marking it very easily."

The partners immediately staked the claim, and proceeding to Ottawa, laid the proposition before Mr. Anderson, secretary to Mr. J. R. Booth, who owned the timber limit on which the claim was located. Mr. Anderson was not enthusiastic, but promised his assistance. Mr. Booth's consent was obtained and an application made out and sent to the Bureau of Mines, Toronto. McKinley took some of the samples to an assay office at Ottawa, and was informed that the assay showed bismuth, but no silver. Packing up the balance of the ore, he sent it to McGill University, whence in turn, it was sent to Dr. Milton Hersey. In a few days he was told that the ore contained 4,000 ozs. of silver to the ton.

McKinley and Darragh decided to wait until spring before doing any further work on the property. Early in 1904 they purchased a small outfit and began prospecting the claim. Later they sold an interest in the property, and in April, 1906, the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited, with a capital of $2,500,000 was incorporated.

The second application, made by Fred La Rose, was dated Haileybury, September 29th, 1903. It reached the Department of Crown Lands on October 5th. The application affirms that Fred La Rose did on September 15th, 1903, discover valuable ore mineral on a location south of the Township of Bucke, described as "opposite Station 113 on the T. & N. O. railway, about 1,300 ft. from Long Lake." Mistaking niccolite for copper ore, he specified "copper" as his valuable discovery.

In answering La Rose's application, the Department requested a sketch map of the property. Just here the following extracts from newspaper interviews with La Rose are of interest:

Interview with Fred La Rose:—"So when I came up to Cobalt I go out whenever I have spare time and prospect. I was sharpening steel and shoeing the horses and mending the skips when they broke. There was not much spare time. It was all bush, all bush then, and there is a fine house where my little shack was. One evening I found a 'float' a piece as big as my hand, very heavy and with little sharp points all over it. I say nothing, but come back, and the next night I take a pick and look for the vein. The second evening I found it: you can see it on the side of the hill now. Then I go to the boss, Duncan McMartin, and I say, 'Boss, I have a good thing; come with me.' I say, 'You give me good show.' He says, 'Pull a gun on me if I don't.' Then I show him the vein and we stake out two claims, one in his name, another in mine. We had half share in each. I used to work away at the vein in my spare time. When I had a hole down I would put in a shot and the cobalt bloom and silver would fly. Then Professor Miller he came and said it was silver. I sold my half claims for $25,000. Henry Timmins, he hear of the find at Mattawa and he come to me one night in Hull and we make the deal. I came back to camp and work on the La Rose Extension prospecting. Then I go back to Hull."

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:—Italian tenor became so enthused with his role in "Lucia" that in its final scene he stabbed himself. Doggone it, why are our crooners so lacking in enthusiasm?

SAFETY SAMMY SAYS — By E. Geo. Green

SMALL MAN'S BIG IDEA

(Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph)

The things that one man can accomplish depend on himself quite as much as on the influential job he holds or the prominent position he occupies.

There died in Arizona the other day a man named Anson Hubert Smith, who had been for more than 50 years the editor of a small-town newspaper in the far southwest of the United States. Such a man would not ordinarily be expected to exert any influence on national affairs; yet ex-President Herbert Hoover once called him "the Father of Boulder Dam"—one of the mightiest engineering enterprises in the world.

It seems that many years ago, Smith saw the tremendous possibilities of harnessing the waters of the Colorado River. He began to agitate for it. He talked of it in season and out. He found his idea taking hold of other men's minds and at last, before he died he saw it take actual shape in the form of vast hydro-electric works.

Not a bad life's achievement for the editor of a remote, isolated and popularly unheard-of small-town paper!

Fort Erie Times-Review:— A Paris newspaper surprised the world on Monday with the news that "Lawrence of Arabia" is in Africa acting as military adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia. A few weeks ago Lawrence died as the result of a cycling accident in England. Extraordinary, but by no means unique. It is more to be marvelled at, for instance, than the two birthplaces Kentucky has marked as the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Or speaking of General Sheridan's horse, there is evidence to show that the famous charger expired in five different states in upwards of eighteen livery stables.

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